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A PROFESSIONAL MANPOWER BULLETIN

THE MIGRATION OF
PROFESSIONAL WORKERS
INTO AND OUT OF CANADA
1946-1960

BULLETIN No. 11

OCTOBER 1961

ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
OTTAWA



Professional Manpower Bulletin Series

- No. 1 – Trends in Professional Manpower Supplies and Requirements (August 1957).*
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**THE MIGRATION OF PROFESSIONAL
WORKERS INTO AND OUT OF CANADA
1946 – 1960**

**Professional Manpower
Bulletin No. 11**



**ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
OTTAWA, October 1961**

**Hon. Michael Starr
Minister**

**George V. Haythorne
Deputy Minister**

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FOREWORD

This report is one of a series prepared by the Manpower Resources Division of the Economics and Research Branch on professional manpower in Canada.


The information presented in this report is based mainly on statistics compiled by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration on immigrants who have come to Canada during the period 1946-1960 and on statistics prepared by the United States Department of Justice on Canadians who have emigrated to the United States during the period 1950-1960.

An earlier bulletin in this series (No. 2) reported on a number of personal, educational and other characteristics of the immigrants who had registered up to 1956 with the Scientific and Technical Personnel Registry of the Canadian Department of Labour.

The principal purposes of this bulletin are to assess the extent of the movement of professional manpower both into and out of the country, to point out the main characteristics of the manpower taking part in such migrations and to comment on some of the factors influencing the extent and nature of the movements.

The report was prepared by Paul H. Casselman of the Manpower Resources Division of the Economics and Research Branch. Mr. R.A. Knowles edited the manuscript and prepared it for publication.

W.R. Dymond,
Director,
Economics and Research Branch,
Department of Labour.



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INTRODUCTION

The information presented in this report is based on statistics compiled by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration on immigrants who have come to Canada during the 15-year period 1946-1960, and on statistics prepared by the United States Department of Justice on Canadians who have emigrated to the United States during the same period. Figures on Canadian emigration to the United States are not available previous to 1950 on a calendar year basis and in the same detail as for the period 1950-1960.

An earlier bulletin in this series ¹reported on a number of personal, educational, and other characteristics of the immigrants who had registered up to 1956 with the Scientific and Technical Personnel Register of the Canadian Department of Labour.

The principal purposes of this bulletin are to determine the extent of movements of professional manpower both into and out of the country, to point out the main characteristics of the manpower taking part in such migrations, as well as to comment on some of the factors influencing the extent and nature of the movements.

The period reviewed in this report, 1946-1960, was one of very active immigration, and in fact, the highest since the all-time record established prior to World War I. It was also a period during which the subject of the supply and demand of professional manpower created a great deal of public interest and discussion.

From 1946 to 1960, nearly 92,000 professional people immigrated to Canada, with more than 54 per cent of this number having entered the country in the five-year period 1953-1957. Over 16,000, or almost 18 per cent of the total immigrant professionals, were engineers and these constituted the largest single immigrant group among the professional classes. It is noteworthy that the number of immigrant professionals has been sustained at an annual level of about 7,000 or more since 1952 when this plateau of professional intake was first reached. Thus, in the most recent years, although the total number of immigrants has declined, the inflow of professional workers has been maintained, with the result that the ratio of professional to total immigration reached a peak of 7.1% in 1960.²

On the emigration side, Canada lost 42,014 Canadian professional and technical workers to the United States during the period 1950 to 1960,

¹Immigrants in Scientific and Technical Professions in Canada, Professional Manpower Bulletin No. 2, September 1957, Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour.

²See Table 1, page 9.

with nearly 50 per cent of these being either engineers (18.7 per cent) or nurses (30.5 per cent). The years 1956, 1957, 1959 and 1960 were the times of heaviest emigration in the period.

A number of comments are necessary about the statistical data available on immigration to and emigration from Canada.

On the side of immigration, a number of personal characteristics of the immigrants are not recorded at the time of entry to this country, such as education received and professional certification obtained. This makes it impossible to evaluate the level of professional competence attained by the immigrant. Furthermore, personal characteristics such as age, and marital status, although indicated on the visa application, are not correlated with the other data available in the regular tabulations issued. There are also limitations in the data available. The intended occupation of the immigrant is that stated by the immigrant on a special form which he fills out before embarkation for Canada, after having completed all the other immigration formalities and procedures. No independent check is made by Canadian government officials concerning the actual qualifications within the occupations stated.

Perhaps the greatest weakness of the immigration figures in the context of this analysis is related to the fact that they represent intended occupations and not occupations actually followed in Canada by immigrants. Since there is no other source of information, for statistical purposes it has to be assumed that statistics compiled on the basis of intended professional occupation can be used to represent numerical additions to the pool of professional manpower in Canada from this source, although, as a matter of fact, some immigrants never obtain work in their stated intended occupation.

There are a number of factors that offset the loss of immigrant professionals into non-professional jobs in Canada. Many immigrants, faced with the difficulties of establishing themselves as professionals, become associated with enterprises (as managers, etc.) where their professional competence is an asset. Conversely, others come to Canada stating management and administration as their intended occupations, although they are professionally trained. This latter case would be particularly true of U.S. and to some extent U.K. immigrants who enter Canada as managers for a Canadian subsidiary of a U.S. or U.K. owned parent firm. Furthermore, a certain number of immigrants who were professionals at home, come in under other occupations (even as farm labourers) but ultimately engage in professional jobs in Canada. Finally, each year a number come in as students and, after completing their education in Canada, enter the professional ranks.

A recent study made by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration reveals interesting data on a sample of 6,969 citizenship applicants in 1959, whose residence in Canada averaged six years and four months.

Out of the 6,969 applicants 238 had been employed as managers, 391 had been employed in professional work, and 6,340 had been employed in other non-professional work, before emigration from the country of origin.

At the time of application for Canadian citizenship, 688 were employed as managers, 416 were employed as professionals, and 5,865 were employed in other non-professional occupations.

Thus, there had been an increase of 450 in managerial appointments and an increase of 25 in professional appointments.

In the managerial group, the additional 450 consisted of 79 who had transferred from professional work, and 371 entrepreneurs who had transferred from other non-professional occupations. The original 238 continued to work in a managerial capacity after arrival in Canada.

In the professional group, 130 had acquired professional qualifications and work after arrival in Canada, and 286 of the original 391 continued professional work after arrival in Canada.

Out of the original 391 professionals, 79 had transferred to managerial work, and 26 had not obtained professional employment at the time of application for citizenship. These 26 were, at that time, working in other non-professional occupations.

In so far as data on emigration are concerned, the major weakness results from the fact that adequate information is not available on the exodus from Canada to countries other than the United States. However, on the basis of data that are available, it is estimated that the combined emigration from Canada to the United States and to the United Kingdom, within recent years, has made up from 70 to 80 per cent of the total emigration from Canada, with the flow to the United States constituting over 60 per cent of the total outward movement.¹

Every year, a number of Canadians return to Canada from the United States after having emigrated to that country. Please refer to page 37 of this report for the available statistics on this movement.

In so far as Canadian immigrants returning to their country of origin are concerned, this return movement would involve mainly emigrants from the United Kingdom. Some idea of the loss of professionals to the United Kingdom, which would include both Canadian citizens as well as United Kingdom citizens returning home after a residence period of one year in Canada and who travelled by sea, may be found on page 37 of this report.

¹Figures obtained from Census Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The term profession, as used in this bulletin, is a broad one and compares with the ILO definition of the major occupational group known as professional, technical and related workers, with the exception of a few special groups that will be referred to later.

According to the ILO:

“Workers in this major group conduct research and apply, in a professional capacity, scientific knowledge and methods to a variety of technological, economic, social, industrial and governmental problems, carry out technical tasks auxiliary to scientific research, development and practice, and perform religious, educational, legal, artistic and literary functions. Those classified in this major group perform tasks which usually require training in a specific scientific or other professional field, at a university, technical institute or similar establishment or which require creative ability in literature or art or talent in entertaining.”¹

The few special groups that have been excluded from the statistics appearing in this bulletin refer to persons in the occupations involving the performance of artistic, literary, aesthetic, or entertainment functions since these were not considered to be germane to the analysis.

Included in the immigration and emigration statistics appearing in this bulletin are a few sub-professional groups, namely draughtsmen and designers, laboratory technicians and technicians not elsewhere classified. There are a number of reasons why these groups were not excluded from the tables. In the first place, they are included in both the official Canadian statistics on immigration and the United States statistics on the emigration of Canadians to that country and, in fact, a certain number of them cannot be removed from the residual group referred to as “other professionals”. Related to the above reason is the fact that, for certain years when immigration statistics are available for professional occupations in total only, the sub-groups are included and cannot be identified.

¹International Standard Classification of Occupations, International Labour Office, Geneva, 1958, p. 27.

CHAPTER I – IMMIGRATION

What Factors Determine Immigration to Canada?

Immigration to Canada of professional and technical workers in the decade and a half since 1946 can conveniently be divided into three distinct periods, 1946-1950, 1951-1957, and the current period, commencing in 1958, which has not yet run its course. Annual immigration, of professional and technical workers which during 1946-1950 averaged 1,823, reached an average of 8,684 for the second period from 1951-1957 and declined to an average of 7,312 for the years 1958-1960.

Changes in the quantitative flow of immigration, as well as in its occupational structure and ethnic origin composition, are determined by many variables, some originating in this country and others originating in conditions outside Canada.

During the first period, 1946-1950, the movement of people into Canada was basically affected by difficulties of overseas transportation, the relatively heavy reliance on sponsored immigration and restrictions on the admission of former enemy aliens. Additional factors were, the passing of orders-in-council by the Canadian government permitting the admission of displaced persons very few of whom were in professional occupations, the unusually low proportion of British immigrants who have always had a large number of professionals among them, and the emphasis given by the Canadian immigration policy on the movement of immigrant workers to agriculture and to other primary industries.

As for the second period, 1951-1957, the main factor responsible for the sharp rise in the immigration of professionals was the liberalization of Canadian immigration policy in mid-1950. This consisted largely of permitting a considerable volume of unsponsored immigration, varying with economic conditions in Canada. In fact, this meant an occupational selection of unsponsored immigrants in the light of domestic employment conditions. Controls on the admission of enemy aliens were likewise relaxed and this had the result of increasing the immigration of Germans in various professional occupations from 1951 onwards. British immigration rose sharply during the period starting in 1952.

Two outside factors were to a great extent responsible for the record immigration of professionals in 1957, the last year of the period. The revolution in Hungary in the fall of 1956 uprooted thousands of Hungarians including many professionals. The result was that in 1957, Canada had the highest immigration of Hungarian professionals in any one year, 1,456 or over 9 per cent of total immigration of professional workers for the year. The Suez crisis, which took place at about the same time, also resulted in a stronger than usual exodus of United Kingdom citizens to Canada in 1957.

The year 1957 proved to be the turning point in the post-war build-up of immigration. The flow decreased in 1958, 1959 and 1960 to less than half what it had been in 1957. This can be considered the beginning of a third period. The reasons for the decline in the immigration of professionals in these years have been mostly economic and have reflected conditions both at home and abroad. On one side, the demand for certain professional classes in Canada has diminished as a result of a slowing down of the country's economic expansion and industrial activity generally, a situation from which the country has not yet fully recovered. On the supply side, continental European countries and the United Kingdom have, during recent years, been enjoying record economic prosperity and stability of employment, thereby making it more difficult to attract immigrant professionals from these countries.

In addition to the state of the economy both in Canada and in the countries supplying the immigrants and Canadian immigration policy, other basic and long-term factors are at work determining the flow of immigrants from one country to another. Certain countries such as Holland and Italy, because of dense populations and high birth rates combined with limited natural resources, have been forced to look to emigration as a solution to their problem of over-population. The governments of these two countries have, in fact, formulated long-term emigration programs and encouraged emigration. This explains why both the Dutch and Italians have figured prominently in Canada's immigration movements, particularly in occupations below the professional level. In other instances, for political and other reasons, the governments of certain countries make it practically impossible for their citizens to emigrate. This is the case with most eastern European countries. Other countries, without actually prohibiting emigration of their citizens, discourage such movements by one means or another, e.g. by preventing the immigration countries from advertising for and actively recruiting immigrant labour.

Another basic factor, which had the effect of stimulating the requirements for immigrant professionals to meet Canada's expanding economy following the Second World War, was the lower birth rate of the depression years. This resulted in a decline in the subsequent college-age population and thus in Canadian university enrolments and graduations.

Other long-term factors influencing the extent of immigration from certain sources are Canada's political and economic relationships with other states. The United Kingdom is a case in point. Both countries are members of the Commonwealth, have the same monarch, speak the same language, and have similar systems of government. These factors have undoubtedly contributed to the high incidence of immigration from that source. Canada's close economic ties with the United States, strengthened by cultural similarities, a common language, and geographical proximity, have all been influences at work determining the number of United States citizens who immigrate to this country. As a matter of fact, the immigration to Canada of United States citizens in the professional

classes has ranked second only to the United Kingdom for every year in the 15-year period under review (except in 1957 when it ranked third after the immigration of Hungarians).

Canada's immigration policy, which traditionally has allowed unsponsored immigration from the United Kingdom, the United States and France, has likewise been a factor in making it easier for citizens from these countries to immigrate to Canada.

Although the immigration of professionals from the United States has been relatively high compared with that from all other countries except the United Kingdom, this movement has, nevertheless, always been considerably smaller than the influx from the United Kingdom. The reasons for this situation are probably connected with Canadian salary and income levels and job opportunities generally, relative to those in these countries. In comparison with those in the United Kingdom, Canadian income levels would appear advantageous, whereas this would not be so in relation to the United States.

Differences in the numbers of immigrants entering by profession are the result of a number of variables. The state of the Canadian economy, the labour market situation for specific professional fields and related Canadian immigration policy, obviously play a role. There is very little doubt that the marked increase in the immigration of professionals from 1951 onwards was largely due to the buoyant state of the Canadian economy. Canada's great need for engineers throughout this period of rapid industrial development and expansion was mainly responsible for the substantial inflow of immigrant engineers from 1951 and subsequently.

The standards of the educational institutions giving professional training in both Canada and the country supplying the immigrants are also a factor determining the flow of immigrants into Canada of certain professional groups and from particular countries.

The attitude of the professional association, its entry standards and the extent of its legal control over the practice of the professional, have also played an important role in determining the pattern of immigration of professionals into Canada. The Department of Citizenship and Immigration has given careful consideration to this problem. Quoting from one of its recently released reports:

“If the newly landed immigrant has had a professional training, he may not always be permitted to start even at the lowest level of his profession. Much has depended on the rate of change of attitude on the part of his professional association.

Graduate medical doctors belonging to refugee groups have been known to accept work as orderlies, etc. while waiting for an ‘Enabling Certificate’

According to statements by the Canadian Dental Association, there should be three times as many dentists in Canada as there are. It is, however, evidently still difficult for immigrant dentists, except those from the U.S.A., U.K. or Commonwealth countries, to establish themselves in Canada without retaking the degree (i.e., being prepared to take further training - e.g., two-year course to obtain licence in Nova Scotia.) However, due to extreme shortages to serve the population, the licensing requirements have now been liberalized in some provinces. In Alberta, European dentists are now allowed to practise without taking further university training. In Saskatchewan, approval will be given if the applicant is going to practise in a smaller centre. In Quebec, temporary licenses are now being granted to work under a fully-qualified dentist for a given period before a full license is granted.

It is extremely difficult for a chartered accountant to establish himself as such in Canada if he holds a similar degree from a United Kingdom Association.

On the other hand, it is more readily possible to be recognized as an architect, and it has not been difficult to find work with an architectural firm. Engineering associations have also developed very fair procedures of professional recognition, due largely to the great demand for these professional skills.¹

It may be that a number of immigrants to Canada have the United States in mind as an ultimate destination. However, because of United States immigration policy they will not find it of any great advantage to them except for their geographical proximity to the United States. The immigration policy of the United States is based on the person's country of birth (not on the person's citizenship) in a quota system which limits the numbers who may enter the United States annually from most countries. Canadian-born emigrants to the United States are not affected by the quota system, but a naturalized Canadian citizen born in a country governed by the immigration quotas would come under the quota applicable to that country.

The available statistics indicate that, although the majority of Canadian professionals who have emigrated to the United States within the last decade were born in this country, the proportion of the foreign-born among these emigrants from Canada has been increasing. According

¹The 1959 Citizenship Applicants from Toronto and Montreal, Report CR-2, Economic and Social Research Division, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Ottawa, March 1961, p. 23.

TABLE 1 — Professionals Admitted to Canada by Intended Occupation 1946-1960

INTENDED OCCUPATION	1946*	1947*	1948*	1949*	1950*	1951*	1952*	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Total 1946-1960	Per cent
Accountants	63	90	105	86	74	183	322	408	385	299	438	762	303	257	283	4,058	4.4
Architects.....	27	40	46	38	33	81	142	162	141	113	211	382	128	107	78	1,729	1.9
Chemists	41	58	68	56	48	118	209	295	259	169	263	485	185	180	157	2,591	2.8
Dentists	5	7	8	7	6	14	25	44	27	25	31	59	18	48	29	353	0.4
Draughtsmen and designers	155	220	256	211	182	448	791	825	759	621	1,253	2,403	538	378	480	9,520	10.4
Aeronautical engineers.....	22	31	37	30	26	64	113	189	138	110	133	245	62	23	36	1,259	1.4
Chemical engineers.....	14	20	23	19	16	40	71	89	67	70	93	155	70	56	62	865	0.9
Civil engineers	81	115	134	110	96	235	414	613	488	402	536	908	316	258	224	4,930	5.4
Forestry engineers	1	2	3	2	2	5	8	39	13	5	8	25	10	6	6	135	0.1
Electrical engineers	72	104	122	100	87	214	377	459	490	368	460	891	255	198	165	4,362	4.7
Mechanical engineers.....	66	93	108	89	77	190	334	568	408	293	376	752	232	181	196	3,963	4.3
Metallurgical engineers	3	4	5	4	3	8	15	16	27	4	15	32	8	12	6	162	0.2
Mining engineers	10	14	16	13	11	28	50	84	56	63	64	94	57	49	30	639	0.7
Laboratory technicians and assistants ..	56	80	94	77	66	164	288	282	297	250	393	842	344	310	363	3,906	4.3
Graduate nurses.....	200	285	336	276	241	588	1,036	1,581	1,458	1,227	1,248	1,729	1,145	1,073	1,290	13,713	14.9
Physicians and surgeons	56	81	95	78	68	166	293	402	311	333	415	635	394	439	441	4,207	4.6
Teachers and professors	153	219	256	210	182	448	791	756	996	943	1,028	1,838	1,300	1,250	1,396	11,766	12.8
Other professional workers	343	491	576	473	410	1,007	1,775	2,033	2,030	1,864	2,378	3,803	2,188	2,122	2,194	23,687	25.8
TOTAL	1,368	1,954	2,288	1,879	1,628	4,001	7,054	8,845	8,350	7,159	9,343	16,040	7,553	6,947	7,436	91,845	100.0
Per cent professional to total Immigration	1.9	3.0	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.1	4.3	5.2	5.4	6.5	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.5	7.1		

* Prior to 1953, Statistics of intended occupations were compiled on the basis of the main occupational groups only. The distribution for the period 1946 to 1952 has been estimated by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

Source: Statistics Section, Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

to the United States Department of Justice, 80.5 per cent of the Canadian professionals who emigrated to the United States from July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1955, were born in Canada. During the second half of the decade ending on June 30, 1960, the proportion of the Canadian-born among the Canadian emigrant professionals to the United States had declined to 63.4 per cent.

What Type of Professionals Immigrate into Canada?

In Table 1 the number of immigrants admitted to Canada by specific professional occupational field are shown for each year from 1946 to 1960 and for the 15-year period as a whole.

Taking the over-all figures first, the statistics show that of all the professionals, engineers (in total with 16,315 or 17.8 per cent), graduate nurses (with 13,713 or 14.9 per cent), teachers and professors (with 11,766 or 12.8 per cent), and draughtsmen and designers (with 9,520 or 10.4 per cent), had the highest number of immigrants.

The reported figures show that certain types of immigrant engineers contributed largely to the pool of professional manpower, such as civil engineers (who numbered 4,930 or 5.4 per cent), electrical engineers (4,362 or 4.7 per cent), and mechanical engineers (3,963 or 4.3 per cent). Others, such as forestry engineers (with 135 or 0.1 per cent), metallurgical engineers (162 or 0.2 per cent), and mining engineers (639 or 0.7 per cent), contributed relatively small numbers.

Other than the specific engineering specializations mentioned above, the smallest number of immigrants were found among the dentists, (353 or 0.4 per cent), during the 15-year period from 1946 to 1960.

How Important is Professional Immigration to Total Canadian Immigration?

The proportion of professional immigrants to total immigrants into Canada stood at around 2 per cent for the years 1946 to 1951, except in 1947, when it reached 3 per cent (Please refer to Table 1). In 1952, the proportion rose to 4.3 per cent, considerably above that prevailing in the previous five-year period. Since 1953 the proportion has exceeded 5 per cent, having reached 7.1 per cent in 1960, the highest proportion of the 15-year period under review.

How Important has Immigration been to Individual Professions in Canada?

Table 2 shows the relative proportion of the immigrant professionals in a number of fields to the total number of professionals in those same fields in Canada at the time of the 1951 Census.

The analysis indicates that immigration made the greatest contribution proportionately speaking in the case of architects (99.4 per cent), followed by draughtsmen and designers, electrical engineers, and mechanical

engineers (including aeronautical engineers), all of which exceeded 60 per cent. The case of teachers is an interesting one. Although a very large number entered the country, actually among the highest, they contributed only 10.6 per cent when compared with the total number of teachers and professors in the country at that time, the reason being the relatively large number of teachers in the Canadian labour force.

TABLE 2 – Professionals Admitted to Canada by Intended Occupation
1946-1960, as a Proportion of Canadian Labour Force 1951

Occupation	Immigrant Professionals 1946 – 1960(A)	Canadian Labour Force 1951(B)	(A) as Per cent of (B)
Accountants	4, 058	34, 151	11. 9
Architects	1, 729	1, 740	99. 4
Chemists	2, 591)		
Metallurgical engineers	162)	8, 574	32. 1
Dentists	353	4, 608	7. 7
Draughtsmen and designers	9, 520	13, 012	73. 2
Chemical engineers	865)		
Mining engineers	639)	4, 616	32. 6
Civil engineers	4, 930	12, 168	40. 5
Electrical engineers	4, 362	6, 349	68. 7
Mechanical engineers	3, 963)		
Aeronautical engineers	1, 259	8, 328	62. 7
Laboratory technicians and assistants	3, 906	14, 313	27. 3
Graduate nurses	13, 713	35, 138	39. 0
Physicians and surgeons	4, 207	14, 325	29. 4
Teachers and professors	11, 766	110, 540	10. 6

Source: Statistics Section, Department of Citizenship and Immigration and Census of Canada 1951, DBS.

What are the Ethnic Origins of Immigrant Professionals?

Canadian statistics are not compiled by occupational group showing the country of birth or country of last permanent residence of immigrants, but they are available by ethnic origin except in the case of the United States. The reason for using the ethnic origin is that within the capacity available it was found to be the most useful single series. Please refer to Table 3.

The statistics reveal that during the period 53.1 per cent of the immigrant professionals were of British origin, 15.5 per cent were from the

United States, 5.2 per cent were of German ethnic origin, and 3.9 per cent were of Dutch origin. In no other instance does the ethnic origin of the professional immigrants attain 3 per cent for the period.

When the number of immigrants by ethnic origin is reviewed year by year, it is apparent that the relative importance of certain ethnic groups varied greatly from year to year even in the case of immigrants of British origin who, for every year in the 15-year period 1946-1960, were the most important group. Immigrants of British origin constituted the lowest ratio in 1951, 29.0 per cent, while they reached their peak proportion in 1957, 62.2 per cent. Immigrant professionals from the United States ranged from the high ratio of 36.5 per cent in 1946 to 7.2 per cent in 1957. The reason for the decline in 1957, of course, was the unusually large flow of immigrant professionals from the United Kingdom and Hungary in that year. Immigrant professionals of German origin ranged from 0.9 per cent in 1947 to a peak of 11.9 per cent in 1951, while immigrant professionals from the Netherlands ranged from 0.4 per cent in 1946 to 6.0 per cent in 1954. The great increase in German immigration in 1951 may be attributed to the change made that year in Canada's immigration policy with regard to enemy aliens.

Table 3 also illustrates the relative significance of professional immigration to total immigration for the various ethnic groups. It can be seen that, although certain ethnic groups figured prominently in the total immigration to this country, the same groups supplied a relatively smaller proportion of immigrant professionals or vice versa. The inflow of Italians is a good example. Although persons of Italian extraction contributed only 1.2 per cent to the pool of professional immigration, they made up 13.5 per cent of immigration as a whole during the same period. Similarly, immigrants of German and of Dutch origin, who accounted for 5.2 and 3.9 per cent respectively, in the case of immigrant professionals, contributed 12.5 and 7.7 per cent respectively to total immigration. The opposite situation is found in the case of immigrants of British origin and from the United States. British immigrants who accounted for 53.1 per cent of professional immigration, as stated earlier, contributed only 29.8 per cent to the pool of total immigration during the years 1946-1960, while United States immigrants who amounted to 15.5 per cent of the professional inflow made up only 7.2 per cent of the total immigration to this country in the 15-year period under review.

What is the Ethnic Origin of Immigrant Professionals by Occupational Field?

Table 4 reveals that immigrants professionals of British origin made up 50 per cent or more of all immigrants in most professional fields during the period 1953-1960. Exceptions were dentists, laboratory technicians and assistants, and physicians and surgeons in which 24.9, 48.8 and 48.1 per cent respectively, of the immigrants were of British origin. If the individual fields of engineering are examined separately, the data show that in four fields, chemical, forestry, metallurgical and

TABLE 3 - Immigrant Professionals Who have come to Canada - By Ethnic Origin, from 1946-1960

YEAR	Austrian	BRITISH				Danish	French	German	Greek	Jewish	Hungarian	Italian	Netherlander	Polish	Swiss	From the U.S.A.	Total Ethnic Origins Listed	Total Other Ethnic Origins	Grand Total
		English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh														
1946	-	409	50	88	16	3	8	43	2	141	2	8	6	58	2	500	1,336	32	1,368
1947	-	767	100	205	42	11	44	18	5	75	1	3	27	33	6	537	1,874	80	1,954
1948	-	701	144	222	25	12	77	38	10	188	16	33	44	90	4	383	1,987	301	2,288
1949	-	419	94	142	22	11	62	41	13	126	32	23	44	74	5	477	1,585	294	1,879
1950	-	403	78	116	16	6	78	42	2	65	23	25	46	61	4	467	1,432	196	1,628
1951	-	736	142	249	35	82	141	477	37	210	128	72	183	192	35	611	3,330	671	4,001
1952	-	2,111	318	651	90	73	161	640	64	249	81	71	223	266	72	1,381	6,451	603	7,054
1953	116	3,150	628	1,001	122	61	215	547	84	235	50	96	504	214	49	1,181	8,253	592	8,845
1954	101	3,280	613	1,020	149	62	179	411	69	113	29	74	503	153	67	1,081	7,904	446	8,350
1955	63	2,731	484	754	139	62	171	364	40	108	33	78	315	116	43	1,122	6,623	536	7,159
1956	100	3,681	677	1,008	157	101	218	521	91	171	249	150	339	149	81	1,021	8,714	629	9,343
1957	95	6,903	1,076	1,680	323	143	336	637	59	419	1,456	128	481	179	112	1,154	15,181	859	16,040
1958	49	2,669	441	700	159	71	181	374	65	173	114	104	335	129	70	1,276	6,910	643	7,553
1959	33	2,134	408	653	105	48	165	311	68	150	56	121	255	106	60	1,445	6,118	829	6,947
1960	37	2,204	418	686	139	50	160	304	78	146	64	102	291	108	65	1,628	6,480	956	7,436
TOTAL	594	32,298	5,671	9,175	1,539	796	2,196	4,768	687	2,569	2,334	1,088	3,596	1,928	675	14,264	84,178	7,667	91,845
Per cent professional	0.6	35.2	6.2	10.0	1.7	0.9	2.4	5.2	0.7	2.8	2.5	1.2	3.9	2.1	0.7	15.5	91.7	8.3	100.0
Per cent total Immigration	0.8	19.2	3.4	6.6	0.6	1.5	2.0	12.5	2.1	2.6	2.6	13.5	7.7	3.8	0.5	7.2	86.6	13.4	100.0

* Previous to 1953 included under German.
Source: Based on published reports of Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

TABLE 4 — Immigration into Canada of Professionals, 1953¹—1960 — By Ethnic Origin²

PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATION	Austrian		British ³		Danish		French		German		Greek		Hebrew (Jewish)		Hungarian	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Accountants and auditors	15	0.5	1,833	58.5	20	0.6	116	3.7	59	1.9	52	1.7	173	5.5	44	1.4
Architects.....	15	1.1	755	57.1	29	2.2	21	1.6	86	6.5	10	0.8	33	2.5	81	6.1
Chemists other than pharmacists	22	1.1	1,078	54.1	7	0.4	36	1.8	131	6.6	29	1.4	58	2.9	94	4.7
Dentists	9	3.2	70	24.9	3	1.1	7	2.5	40	14.2	5	1.8	28	10.0	26	9.3
Draughtsmen and designers	61	0.8	4,731	65.2	29	0.4	254	3.5	439	6.1	28	0.4	80	1.1	245	3.4
Engineers — Total.....	87	0.7	7,269	58.8	160	1.3	128	1.0	509	4.1	150	1.2	263	2.1	433	3.5
Aeronautical	—	—	738	78.9	4	0.4	6	0.6	18	1.9	9	1.0	6	0.6	3	0.3
Chemical	4	0.6	207	31.3	13	2.0	5	0.7	19	2.9	19	2.9	30	4.5	62	9.4
Civil	29	0.8	2,190	58.5	73	1.9	45	1.2	136	3.6	47	1.2	77	2.1	106	2.8
Forestry	1	0.9	43	38.4	3	2.7	3	2.7	7	6.2	—	—	1	0.9	10	8.9
Electrical.....	23	0.7	2,192	66.7	24	0.7	36	1.1	136	4.1	35	1.1	80	2.4	80	2.4
Mechanical.....	24	0.8	1,601	53.2	42	1.4	23	0.8	162	5.4	37	1.2	68	2.3	149	4.9
Metallurgical	3	2.5	57	47.5	—	—	2	1.7	8	6.7	—	—	—	—	2	1.7
Mining.....	3	0.6	241	48.5	1	0.2	8	1.6	23	4.6	3	0.6	1	0.2	21	4.2
Laboratory technicians and assistants N.E.C.....	43	1.4	1,503	48.8	43	1.4	55	1.8	337	10.9	36	1.2	67	2.2	181	5.9
Graduate nurses.....	121	1.1	7,180	66.8	142	1.3	150	1.4	643	6.0	80	0.8	40	0.4	63	0.6
Physicians and surgeons	45	1.3	1,621	48.1	10	0.3	36	1.1	167	5.0	41	1.2	148	4.4	176	5.2
Teachers and professors	40	0.4	6,115	64.3	35	0.4	259	2.7	161	1.7	37	0.4	224	2.3	148	1.6
Other professional workers	136	0.7	8,137	43.7	120	0.7	563	3.0	897	4.8	86	0.5	401	2.2	560	3.0
TOTAL ALL PROFESSIONALS	594	0.8	40,292	56.2	598	0.8	1,625	2.3	3,469	4.8	554	0.8	1,515	2.1	2,051	2.9

TABLE 4 - Immigration into Canada of Professionals, 1953¹ - 1960 - By Ethnic Origin² - (Concluded)

PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATION	Italian		Polish		Netherlander Dutch		Swiss		From the U.S.A.		Total Origins Listed		All Others		Grand Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Accountants and auditors.....	33	1.0	78	2.5	51	1.6	24	0.8	392	12.5	2,890	92.2	245	7.8	3,135	100.0
Architects.....	12	0.9	53	4.0	51	3.9	17	1.3	58	4.4	1,221	92.4	101	7.6	1,322	100.0
Chemists other than pharmacists	32	1.6	84	4.2	46	2.3	24	1.2	143	7.2	1,784	89.5	209	10.5	1,993	100.0
Dentists	3	1.1	6	2.1	8	2.8	-	-	47	16.7	252	89.7	29	10.3	281	100.0
Draughtsmen and designers	95	1.3	363	5.0	189	2.6	76	1.0	259	3.6	6,849	94.4	408	5.6	7,257	100.0
Engineers - Total.....	94	0.8	591	4.8	317	2.6	129	1.0	1,237	10.0	11,361	91.9	997	8.1	12,364	100.0
Aeronautical	5	0.5	57	6.1	12	1.3	-	-	36	3.9	894	95.5	42	4.5	936	100.0
Chemical	3	0.4	31	4.7	28	4.2	6	0.9	143	21.6	570	86.1	92	13.9	662	100.0
Civil.....	47	1.2	146	3.9	97	2.6	32	0.9	390	10.4	3,415	91.2	330	8.8	3,745	100.0
Forestry.....	-	-	7	6.3	2	1.8	-	-	12	10.7	89	79.5	23	20.5	112	100.0
Electrical	18	0.6	130	4.0	90	2.7	57	1.7	158	4.8	3,059	93.1	227	6.9	3,286	100.0
Mechanical	19	0.6	208	6.9	77	2.6	32	1.1	330	11.0	2,772	92.2	234	7.8	3,006	100.0
Metallurgical.....	-	-	2	1.7	4	3.3	1	0.8	23	19.1	102	85.0	18	15.0	120	100.0
Mining	2	0.4	10	2.0	7	1.4	1	0.2	145	29.1	466	93.8	31	6.2	497	100.0
Laboratory technicians and assistants N.E.C.....	28	0.9	218	7.1	52	1.7	45	1.4	208	6.7	2,816	91.4	265	8.6	3,081	100.0
Graduate nurses	42	0.4	616	5.7	58	0.5	71	0.7	692	6.4	9,898	92.1	853	7.9	10,751	100.0
Physicians and surgeons	74	2.2	117	3.5	71	2.1	8	0.2	404	12.0	2,918	86.6	452	13.4	3,370	100.0
Teachers and professors	72	0.7	168	1.8	73	0.8	33	0.3	1,585	16.7	8,950	94.1	557	5.9	9,507	100.0
Other professional workers	368	2.0	729	3.9	238	1.3	120	0.6	4,883	26.2	17,238	92.6	1,374	7.4	18,613	100.0
TOTAL ALL PROFESSIONALS.....	853	1.2	3,023	4.2	1,154	1.6	547	0.8	9,908	13.8	66,183	92.3	5,490	7.7	71,673	100.0

¹ Immigration statistics by individual professional occupation are only available for 1953 onwards, by ethnic origin.

² In the table ethnic origin is shown only in those cases where there were 500 or more immigrant professionals during the period 1953 to 1960.

³ Includes only those of English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh ethnic origins.

mining, the British immigrant did not reach 50 per cent for the period but, on the other hand, in aeronautical engineering the proportion almost reached 80 per cent.

Among the other ethnic groups that contributed fairly large proportions of immigrants to Canada in the different professional fields were those from the United States and persons of German and Hungarian origin.

Immigrants from the United States amounted to 12.5 per cent of the accountants and auditors, 16.7 per cent of the dentists, 21.6 per cent of the chemical engineers, 19.1 per cent of the metallurgical engineers, 29.1 per cent of the mining engineers, and 12 and 16.7 per cent respectively, of the physicians and surgeons, and teachers and professors.

Immigrants of German origin were prominent in the categories of dentists with 14.2 per cent, and laboratory technicians and assistants with 10.9 per cent. Hungarian immigrants made up 9.3 per cent of the inflow of dentists, 9.4 per cent of the chemical engineers, and 8.9 per cent in the case of forestry engineers. Most of the Hungarian forestry engineers who immigrated to Canada were involved in the transfer of the Sopron Forestry School from Hungary to British Columbia in 1956 and 1957.

The only other figures that stand out in Table 4 are: 10 per cent of the dentists who were of Jewish origin; and in the case of immigrants of Dutch origin, who amounted to 6.1 per cent of the aeronautical engineers, 6.3 of the forestry engineers, 6.9 of the mechanical engineers and 7.1 of the laboratory technicians and assistants.

What were Provinces of Intended Destination of Immigrant Professionals?

The data appearing in Table 5 show that slightly more than 70 per cent of the immigrant professionals who came to Canada during the 15-year period 1946-1960 stated that they intended to reside in Ontario and Quebec — 46.7 per cent in the case of the former and 23.5 per cent in the latter. Relatively small proportions indicated the Maritime Provinces, the Yukon and Northwest Territories as the province or territory of their respective destinations. Slightly more than 11 per cent stated that they intended to go to British Columbia, 7.3 per cent intended to go to Alberta, and 3.4 and 3.2 per cent respectively, intended to go to Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Provinces of intended destination are those shown on the visa applications, but there is no certainty that the immigrants actually settled in the provinces indicated. Furthermore, no comprehensive surveys have been made in Canada to discover whether or not each immigrant has actually settled in the province previously indicated as their destination. However, the results of the 1961 Decennial Census of the population, when available, will reveal interesting data on this subject. In addition, the Department of Citizenship and Immigration has launched a survey on

TABLE 5 - Province of Intended Destination of Professionals Who Immigrated to Canada, 1946-1960

YEAR	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Not Stated	Canada
1946	-	10	58	26	348	588	61	51	68	157	1	-	1,368
1947	-	11	86	50	359	844	96	55	123	324	6	-	1,954
1948	-	5	71	48	572	959	155	70	135	272	1	-	2,288
1949	28	2	48	39	519	760	89	55	117	213	9	-	1,879
1950	32	3	71	41	393	635	65	66	125	190	7	-	1,628
1951	50	7	87	51	1,159	1,798	134	114	246	353	2	-	4,001
1952	122	13	108	70	1,865	3,052	226	171	753	667	7	-	7,054
1953	109	11	105	59	2,125	4,506	280	178	698	762	12	-	8,845
1954	93	7	114	85	1,708	4,336	256	321	582	837	11	-	8,350
1955	78	6	88	73	1,667	3,353	233	360	499	795	7	-	7,159
1956	91	6	108	84	2,075	4,758	233	171	580	999	4	234	9,343
1957	156	4	237	119	3,759	7,735	479	429	1,042	2,065	15	-	16,040
1958	128	10	130	73	1,769	3,230	243	320	623	1,022	5	-	7,553
1959	109	5	104	97	1,579	3,074	279	236	566	890	8	-	6,947
1960	85	8	140	80	1,675	3,276	338	308	562	951	13	-	7,436
TOTAL	1,081	108	1,555	995	21,572	42,904	3,167	2,905	6,719	10,497	108	234	91,845
Per cent professional	1.2	0.1	1.7	1.1	23.5	46.7	3.4	3.2	7.3	11.4	0.1	0.3	100.0
Per cent all immigration	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.9	20.1	52.3	4.6	2.5	7.4	9.9	0.1	0.2	100.0
Survey of technical personnel ¹	0.7	-	1.5	0.7	30.0	43.9	3.1	1.4	5.3	11.4	0.3	-	100.0
Distribution of total employment ²	1.5	0.2	3.0	2.2	28.6	42.0	5.0	2.6	5.9	9.0	-	-	100.0

Source: Published reports of Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

¹Immigrants in Scientific and Technical Professions in Canada, Bulletin No. 2, September 1957, Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour, p. 16.

²Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Annual Report on Employment and Payrolls, 1959, Table 20.

³Includes the Northwest Territories.

⁴Includes the Yukon.

⁵Includes 1.7 per cent of the Canadian Technical Personnel registered who were outside Canada at the time of the survey.

a sample basis which will give a fair picture of the internal migration of immigrants. A review of scientific and technical manpower made in Canada a few years ago by the Department of Labour does bring out some information on the province of residence of immigrants who were registered at that time with the Department of Labour. These figures bear a marked similarity to those representing the province of intended destination. (Please refer to Table 5.

The comparison shows that a higher proportion of immigrant scientists and engineers were actually employed in Quebec and fewer in Ontario, Alberta, and Saskatchewan than had been indicated by the province of destination.

Table 5 also compares the province of destination of professional immigrants with the province of destination of immigrants as a whole for the same period, as well as with the provincial breakdown of average industrial employment as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the year 1959.

Taking the first over-all comparison, it is apparent that a higher proportion of immigrants (52.3 per cent) as compared with professionals (46.7 per cent) indicated Ontario as their province of destination. A smaller proportion, 20.1 per cent of all immigrants, as compared with 23.5 per cent for professionals, had indicated Quebec province as their destination.

The provincial pattern of industrial employment reported by Canadian employers to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1959 bears a marked resemblance to the provincial distribution as reported by immigrant scientists and engineers who were registered with the Department of Labour. However, when comparing the provincial distribution of employment with that of the intended province of destination of immigrant professionals and immigrants as a whole, the figures show Quebec as having a higher proportion of industrial employment and Ontario a smaller proportion than had been originally indicated by the immigrants. The proportions of industrial employment located in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1959, were considerably higher than when the immigrants had indicated their respective provinces of destination or had been reported through the Department of Labour's Register of Scientific and Technical Professions.

What has been the Contribution of Women Professionals to Immigration Movement?

Available information, showing the intended professional occupation for female immigrants from 1953 to 1960, and for total professional occupations from 1947 to 1952, is given in Table 6.

The data reveal that for professional occupations as a whole, the proportion of women professionals ranged from 26.5 in 1957 to 38.6 per cent in 1960. The year 1957 actually recorded the highest number of women professionals admitted to Canada in the 12 years for which the data are available.

TABLE 6 — Intended Professional or Technical Occupation of Female Immigrants Admitted to Canada in 1953, 1954 and 1956-1960¹

INTENDED OCCUPATION	1953		1954		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	Number	Per cent ²	Number	Per cent ²	Number	Per cent ²	Number	Per cent ²	Number	Per cent ²	Number	Per cent ²	Number	Per cent ²
Accountants and auditors	21	6.1	14	3.6	22	5.0	41	5.4	14	4.6	13	5.1	13	4.6
Architects	8	6.0	5	3.5	7	3.3	8	2.1	5	3.9	9	8.4	4	5.1
Chemists (other than pharmacists)	19	7.7	17	6.6	12	4.6	44	9.1	21	11.4	13	7.2	9	5.7
Dentists	6	18.7	5	18.5	2	6.5	4	6.8	3	1.7	6	12.5	4	13.8
Draughtsmen and designers	58	8.2	56	7.4	68	5.4	159	6.6	48	8.9	29	7.7	34	7.1
Engineers, Total	3	0.2	3	0.2	2	0.1	8	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aeronautical	1	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil (and other professional engineers, n.e.s.)	1	0.2	1	0.2	—	—	2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forestry	1	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical	—	—	2	0.4	1	0.2	2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanical	—	—	—	—	1	0.3	2	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metallurgical	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laboratory technicians and assistants, n.e.s.	68	28.7	91	30.6	124	31.6	254	30.2	142	41.3	126	40.6	119	31.1
Graduate nurses	1,278	94.4	1,423	97.6	1,248	100.0	1,729	100.0	1,144	99.9	1,073	100.0	1,290	100.0
Physicians and surgeons	47	13.9	33	10.6	51	12.3	89	14.0	54	13.7	58	13.2	52	11.8
Teachers and professors	331	51.8	511	51.3	567	55.2	987	53.7	716	55.1	653	52.2	693	49.6
Other professional workers	752	24.3	519	25.6	553	23.6	933	24.5	622	28.4	697	32.8	656	29.9
TOTAL PROFESSIONALS	2,591	29.3	2,677	32.1	2,656	28.4	4,256	26.5	2,769	36.7	2,677	38.5	2,868	38.6

¹No information available for 1960 and 1955. Date for the years 1947 to 1952 available for total professional and technical occupations only as follows:

Year	No. Females	Per cent ²	Year	No. Females	Per cent ²
1947	700	35.8	1951	1,117	28.0
1948	782	34.2	1952	1,880	26.6
1949	576	30.6			

² is percentage of female professionals to total professionals for year specified.

³The percentage distribution of females to total admissions in the specified occupation for that year.

Source: Data prepared by the Statistics Division, Department of Citizenship and Immigration and appear in Canada Year Book, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In terms of the percentage of females to total admissions in specified professional occupations, women contributed almost 100 per cent of the immigrant nurses, and 50 per cent or more of the teachers and professors, admitted to Canada in all years. The proportion of women among laboratory technicians and assistants ranged from 28.7 in 1953 to 41.3 per cent in 1958, and, among physicians and surgeons, from 10.6 in 1954 to 14 per cent in 1957. In 1953 and 1954, women dentists contributed over 18 per cent of the total of immigrant dentists for those two years, although the numbers involved were fairly small.

In so far as the immigration of women professionals only is concerned, for the seven years for which the data are available by professions, graduate nurses, teachers and professors stood far above the rest. The former made up from 40.1 per cent in 1949 to 53.1 per cent in 1954 while the proportion of teachers and professionals ranged from 12.8 per cent in 1953 to 25.8 per cent in 1958.

Table 7 reveals the fact that for each of the years shown from 1947 to 1960, women professionals constituted a higher percentage of the total female immigrants destined to the Canadian labour force than did the male professionals admitted to Canada during the same years. This, in fact, corresponds with the situation for the Canadian labour force as a whole (columns c and d), although the difference between the proportions of male versus female professionals in the case of immigrants destined to the labour force is not as pronounced as that between the male and female proportions of professionals in the labour force as a whole. The table likewise shows that the proportion of professional and technical immigrants of both sexes has been rising within recent years.

Which Industries Recruit Immigrant Professionals?

Surveys made by the Department of Labour in the spring and summer of 1958 and 1960 reveal some data on the sources of engineers, scientists, and architects hired during the years 1956, 1957 and 1959 by Canadian employers. Please refer to Table 8.

The 2,500 employers who co-operated in the 1958 survey reported having hired a total of 7,714 engineers, scientists, and architects during the two-year period 1956-1957. Of that number 1,520, or 19.7 per cent of total hirings, were recent immigrants. The industrial sector of the economy hired the greatest number of immigrant professionals, 1,213, of whom 772 or 51 per cent were recruited by manufacturing employers.

The results of the survey made in 1960 show that the relative importance of recent immigrants, as a proportion of total professionals hired, declined in 1959 as compared with 1956-1957, from 19.7 to 15.6 per cent. Actually, a decline was recorded in all industrial groups as well, transportation and public utilities registering the greatest drop, from 18.9 per cent in 1956-1957 to 6.3 per cent in 1959.

TABLE 7 – Proportion of Male and Female Professionals – Immigrants and
in the Canadian Labour Force as a Whole, 1947-1960

Year	Percentage Female Professionals to Total Female Immigrants Destined to Labour Force	Percentage Male Professionals to Total Male Immigrants Destined to Labour Force	Percentage Female Professionals of all Females in the Canadian Labour Force	Percentage Male Professionals of all Males in the Canadian Labour Force
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1947	5.4	4.5	7.4	4.2
1948	3.4	2.8	9.8	4.8
1949	4.0	3.3	9.7	5.0
1950	(*)	(*)	10.0	5.3
1951	6.0	3.0	10.2	5.3
1952	8.1	7.7	10.1	5.4
1953	11.6	9.1	11.8	5.7
1954	13.6	8.7	12.4	5.9
1955	(*)	(*)	12.3	6.2
1956	11.7	9.8	12.3	6.2
1957	11.7	10.2	13.6	6.7
1958	14.0	11.0	13.4	7.2
1959	15.7	11.7	14.4	7.5
1960	17.6	11.9	15.3	7.6

(*) Data for immigrant professionals by sex not available for 1950 and 1955.

Sources: Columns (a) and (b) – percentages are derived from data appearing in the Canada Year Book covering the years shown. Original data prepared by the Statistics Division, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, and Columns (c) and (d), Labour Force Survey, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Of the 775 recent immigrants reported hired during 1959, 355 or 45.8 per cent entered manufacturing industries, although the proportion was down from 1956-1957. On the other hand, universities and colleges, and business services (consulting firms) in percentage terms more than doubled their hirings of immigrant professionals in 1959, as compared with 1956-1957, from 5.4 to 12.1 per cent in the case of the former, and from 8.3 to 17.0 per cent in the case of the latter.

CHAPTER II – EMIGRATION

Why do Canadian Professionals Leave Canada?

No comprehensive survey of this topic has ever been made. Consequently, the following comments are based mainly on empirical data and observation.

Many of the basic causes influencing Canadian emigration are undoubtedly economic. It is generally conceded that in all professions, average earnings in industry are higher in the United States than in Canada. An illustration of the higher starting salaries paid to newly graduated engineers in the United States, as compared with Canada in the years 1953, 1956, 1958, and 1960, is given in Table 9 below.

TABLE 9 – Starting Salaries – Engineering

	U.S.(1)	Canada(2)	U.S. –Canada Differential
	\$	\$	\$
1953	4,050	3,534	516
1956	5,000	4,266	733
1958	5,850	4,776	1,074
1960	6,500	4,950	1,550

¹ Source: Annual Survey of Engineering Salaries, Engineering Joint Council, New York, N.Y.

² Source: National Research Council, Annual Survey of Professional Salaries.

Not only are average earnings higher in the United States, but its wealth, and extent of industrial development offer greater opportunities generally, as well as better jobs at the top towards which one can aspire. In a certain number of scientific and technical occupations there are few if any openings in Canada because of Canada's relatively small population. Furthermore, the fact that work may already be effectively done by parent firms in the United States or United Kingdom hinders or prevents such activities being undertaken in this country.

In so far as the attraction of higher salaries is concerned, the situation at least in one field – that of university teaching in Canada – should become more favourable than it used to be, partly as a result of increased federal and provincial aid to Canadian universities. This should help to slow down the flow of Canadians interested in a university teaching career to the United States.

The geographic proximity of the two countries is also a contributing factor. The fact that the Canadian population is largely concentrated in a relatively narrow strip from coast to coast along the United States

border places the population fairly close to a number of major United States labour market areas, thus facilitating Canadian emigration.

Another factor, which might be a consideration, is the desire on the part of many Canadians to get away from the country's rigorous climate.

The similarities in United States and Canadian cultures, standards of living, and educational systems, all contribute to the ease of movement to the United States. Operating along the same lines are the relatively high educational standards of Canadian universities and colleges and the high professional certification standards which place the Canadian immigrant in a privileged position with respect to other immigrants. Graduates from Canadian professional training institutions, generally speaking, have a good reputation and are sought after in the United States.

An important factor bearing upon the emigration of Canadian professionals to the United States can be traced to the high number of Canadians who study for degrees in United States universities and colleges. These students are more exposed to job opportunities in the United States than to those in Canada during an important phase of their academic life. The number of Canadians studying in the United States in the academic year 1955-1956 stood at 4,990; in 1956-1957, 5,379; 1957-1958, 5,271; in 1958-1959, 5,430 and in 1959-1960, 5,679¹. There are many reasons why Canadian students attend United States institutions to obtain or complete their higher education and for a review of these, please refer to Professional Manpower Bulletin No. 3².

Just how many of the U.S. trained Canadian professionals are lost to this country permanently is not known; but the number must be significant when the economic factors mentioned earlier are considered in conjunction with the fact that United States' employers recruit intensively on these campuses³. The disturbing feature about this movement is that it is the most able Canadian graduate who would be the most sought after. In recent years some effort has been made to keep in touch with these students.

¹Source: Institute of International Education, Annual Reports entitled Open Doors.

²Canadians Studying in United States, Bulletin No. 3, December 1957, Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour, pp. 5-6.

³An attempt was made in 1959 to obtain information on the present status or future work plans of Canadians who had been enrolled in United States universities in 1957-1958. Response to the survey was well over half; 789 usable returns for over 1,400 questionnaires sent out. Of the students who replied, 398 were still studying (318 in the United States and 42 in Canada); 254 had already obtained work (219 in Canada, 30 in the United States) and 137 were seeking work (77 seeking work in Canada, 7 in the United States). The emphasis in selection of work here seems to lie decidedly in Canada although it is impossible to know how many of the non-respondents to the survey had already obtained work in the United States.

Since the academic year 1955-1956¹ the Department of Labour has been maintaining a directory of these Canadian students in the United States. A list of these students has been circulated among the major employers of professional personnel in Canada. The National Employment Service has also written to most of these students during their year of graduation inviting them to register with the N.E.S. for a job in Canada.

There is another side to the question of Canadians studying for degrees in the United States. Offsetting the loss to the United States of a certain number of these graduates is the fact that U.S. educational institutions are in effect subsidizing the professional training of many thousands of Canadians year after year. In other words, although the increasing tendency to study in the United States on the part of Canadians unfortunately leads to some emigration, it results in a still greater inflow of professional skill and technical know-how acquired by Canadian students at little or no expense to the Canadian taxpayer.

What Type of Professionals Leave Canada?

Table 10 shows the number of Canadians who have emigrated to the United States each year from 1950 to 1960 in total and in the various professional and technical fields. Looking at the eleven-year period as a whole, two professional groups stand out in the number of emigrants. These are nurses with 30.5 per cent and engineers with 18.7 per cent of total emigration. Teachers with 9.4 per cent, technicians with 7.4 per cent, accountants and auditors with 5.4 per cent, and draughtsmen with 5.2 per cent, were the only other professional and technical groups that exceeded 5 per cent of the total professional emigration for the period.

Looking at the emigration of the professional groups for individual years, it is apparent that the proportion of certain professions to the total emigration of professionals varied considerably from year to year; whereas, other professional groups remained relatively unchanged. For instance, engineers, who made up only 10.4 per cent of the emigrant professionals in 1950, reached a ratio of 25.7 per cent in 1959. Physicians and surgeons, who constituted 12.1 per cent (the high figure) of the emigrant professionals in 1950, reached a low of 2.1 per cent in 1956. On the other hand, nurses and teachers, two important emigration groups, did not vary as much over the ten-year period; nurses having reached their highest proportion in 1950 (36.9 per cent) and their lowest ratio in 1959 and 1960 (26.3 per cent). The ratio of teachers leaving the country ranged from 8.2 per cent in 1956 to 11.7 per cent in 1950.

What has been the Relative Importance of Professional Emigration to Total Emigration?

The relative numerical importance of the outflow of professionals from Canada to total emigration for the ten-year period 1950 to 1960 is also

¹As early as 1952-1953 the National Research Council published a list of Canadian students studying for degrees in science and engineering at the major United States universities and colleges.

TABLE 10 - Emigration to the United States of Canadian Engineers, Scientists and Other Professional Persons, 1950-1960

OCCUPATION	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Total	Per cent
Accountants and auditors.....	-	123	233	215	165	211	265	288	218	243	322	2,283	5.4
Architects.....	12	14	11	18	17	25	42	47	44	29	33	292	0.7
Draughtsmen.....	65	75	119	108	108	179	412	348	217	311	226	2,168	5.2
College presidents and deans	-	10	-	6	3	4	6	8	4	3	-	44	*
Professors	63	29	31	34	32	51	83	59	52	70	65	569	1.4
Teachers, n.e.c.	251	229	297	298	315	339	380	475	450	419	503	3,956	9.4
Dentists	29	14	13	3	8	12	10	13	11	8	13	134	0.3
Dieticians and nutritionists.....	-	25	33	28	40	28	38	31	21	33	28	305	0.8
ENGINEERS, TOTAL.....	223	347	538	519	494	615	953	1,264	720	1,310	881	7,864	18.7
Aeronautical	-	5	24	17	28	20	74	54	30	155	30	437	1.0
Chemical	37	34	34	28	39	42	48	52	26	40	49	429	1.0
Civil.....	39	46	27	49	56	48	61	78	54	53	75	586	1.4
Electrical	40	55	45	49	67	64	101	160	83	160	128	952	2.3
Industrial.....	4	11	18	24	13	20	25	28	18	19	19	199	0.5
Mechanical	95	107	72	96	70	92	117	174	114	121	86	1,144	2.7
Metallurgical.....	8	7	9	7	16	16	12	16	12	18	15	136	0.3
Mining	-	3	16	12	13	12	13	10	5	8	13	105	0.3
Engineers, n.e.c.	-	79	293	237	192	301	502	692	378	736	466	3,876	9.2
SCIENTISTS, TOTAL.....	57	90	151	157	156	160	221	300	192	166	214	1,864	4.4
Chemists	57	57	76	91	90	98	129	199	111	75	107	1,090	2.6
Foresters and conservationists	-	3	7	7	6	9	15	12	8	7	18	92	0.2
Agriculturists	-	9	12	10	13	8	6	9	4	4	6	81	0.2
Biologists	-	5	15	9	10	9	14	10	15	11	13	111	0.3
Geologists and geophysicists	-	6	11	12	16	19	17	11	22	25	27	166	0.4
Mathematicians.....	-	-	2	1	3	-	4	4	5	13	7	39	0.1
Physicists.....	-	9	23	18	17	13	24	35	24	28	34	225	0.5
Misc. natural scientists	-	1	5	9	1	4	12	20	3	3	2	60	0.1

TABLE 10 - Emigration to the United States of Canadian Engineers, Scientists and Other Professional Persons, 1950-1960 - (Concluded)

OCCUPATION	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Total	Per cent
Lawyers and judges	12	15	20	15	14	10	15	17	17	13	18	166	0.4
Librarians	25	15	33	34	24	28	28	34	27	24	35	307	0.7
Nurses, professional ¹	791	799	1,046	951	940	1,227	1,388	1,553	1,376	1,343	1,420	12,834	30.5
Pharmacists	13	14	20	22	19	17	22	15	20	26	18	206	0.5
Physicians and surgeons	260	173	186	105	135	127	96	265	179	229	262	2,017	4.8
Social and welfare workers	53	54	46	55	52	40	46	56	50	51	56	559	1.3
Social scientists ²	-	10	27	24	30	36	28	29	40	22	47	293	0.7
Veterinarians	14	26	23	17	16	23	22	41	9	10	9	210	0.5
Technicians	133	172	192	200	245	267	294	386	310	404	504	3,107	7.4
Other professional, technical and kindred workers, n.e.c. ³	142	90	153	92	75	212	306	379	257	384	746	2,836	6.7
GRAND TOTAL, PROFESSIONAL	2,143	2,324	3,172	2,901	2,888	3,611	4,655	5,608	4,214	5,098	5,400	42,014	100.0
Total Emigration from Canada ⁴	21,885	27,277	37,848	35,842	32,941	37,206	44,061	50,057	35,087	41,395	48,682	414,881	-
Per cent Professional of Total Emigration from Canada to the U.S.	9.8	8.5	8.4	8.1	8.8	9.7	10.6	11.2	12.0	12.3	11.1	10.1	-

¹Includes student professional nurses.
²Includes economists, statisticians, psychologists, and personnel and labour relations workers.
³Includes surveyors, farm and home management specialists, recreation and group workers, optometrists, osteopaths, and other professional, technical and kindred workers not elsewhere classified.
⁴Includes housewives, children, students and others who had no occupation in the Canadian labour force at the time of emigration.
⁵Less than 0.1 per cent.
Source: United States Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service—tabulations prepared for Canadian Government.

shown in Table 10. The data reveal that for the period, 10.1 per cent of the Canadian emigrants to the United States were professional persons. Looking at the years individually, 1959, followed by 1958 and 1957, had the highest ratios of emigrant professionals to total emigrants, namely, 12.3, 12.0 and 11.2 respectively, thus indicating an upward trend in the proportion of emigrant professionals within recent years, although the ratio declined to 11.1 per cent in 1960. The lowest ratio was recorded in 1953 when 8.1 per cent of the emigrants were professionals.

An interesting comparison can be made between figures in Tables 10 and 1; the latter table showing the proportion of immigrant professionals to total immigration into Canada. When these two sets of ratios are examined, it can be seen that proportionately speaking (not in terms of absolute numbers) the occupational level of those leaving the country for the United States has been higher than that of those entering the country as immigrants from all sources.

What Professional Groups Suffered the Greatest Loss in Emigration?

Further interesting data appear in Table 11 showing the number of Canadian emigrants in specific professional fields in relation to the total in the Canadian labour force at the time of the 1951 Census.

The table clearly indicates that the Canadian nursing profession lost the highest proportion, namely 36.5 per cent; followed by mechanical and aeronautical engineers (combined) with 19.0 per cent; architects, and draughtsmen and designers 16.8 and 16.7 per cent respectively. Although teachers and professors, and accountants lost relatively small proportions, 4.1 and 6.7 per cent respectively, in terms of numbers emigrating, these two professions recorded a greater outward flow than all other groups except nurses and, of course, engineers in total.

TABLE 11 – Number of Canadian Professional and Kindred Workers Admitted to the United States, 1950–1960 in Selected Occupations ¹

Occupation	Emigrants to U.S. 1950-1960	Per Cent Emigrants of 1951 Census Total
Accountants	2, 283	6. 7
Architects	292	16. 8
Chemists	1, 091) ₁	14. 3
Metallurgical Engineers	136)	
Dentists	134	2. 9
Draughtsmen and Designers	2, 168	16. 7
Chemical Engineers	429) ₂	11. 6
Mining Engineers	105)	
Civil Engineers	586	4. 8
Electrical Engineers	952	15. 0
Mechanical Engineers	1, 144) ₂	19. 0
Aeronautical Engineers	437)	
Graduate Nurses	12, 834	36. 5
Physicians and Surgeons	2, 017	14. 1
Teachers and Professors	4, 525	4. 1

¹Showing emigrant percentage in each occupation in terms of number of those reported at 1951 census.

²These occupations are combined in the 1951 Census.

What is the Occupational Level of the Canadian-born in the United States?

It would appear from the data available by occupational group that Canadian-born workers who have emigrated to the United States during the period 1950-1955 were of a higher occupational status than the Canadian labour force as a whole. This is revealed in Table 12. Canadian-born professional, technical, and kindred workers who emigrated to the United States during the years 1950-1955 amounted to 24.3 per cent of the total emigration of Canadian-born workers to that country during the period. According to the 1951 Census, the same occupational groups made up only 7.5 per cent of the Canadian labour force. On the other hand, a relatively small proportion of Canadian-born unskilled workers, represented in such groups as labourers (except mine and farm workers), farm labourers, service workers, operatives and kindred workers, emigrated to the United States as compared with their proportion to the Canadian labour force as a whole. The results of the United States population census made in 1960 will, when available, reveal interesting data on those Canadians who emigrated to the United States up to 1960.

How Important to United States is Canadian Emigration to that Country?

Relative to the population in the two countries, the number of professional workers who enter the United States each year is relatively small compared with the flow into Canada. However, it is interesting to note that the number of Canadian professionals who emigrate to the United States forms the largest segment of total immigration of professionals to that country in any one year during the period for which data are available.

During the period 1953-1956, the latest years for which these data are available, Canadian immigrant professionals made up nearly 27 per cent of the total immigration of professionals into the United States. In 1953 the figure reached almost 30 per cent. Please refer to Table 13.

Looking at the other side of the picture, (immigration into Canada), the United States stood in second place after the United Kingdom among the countries supplying professional workers to Canada. For the 1946-1960 period, immigrant professionals from the United States made up 15.5 per cent of the total immigration of professionals into Canada as compared with 53.1 per cent from the United Kingdom. Please refer to Table 3.

The United Kingdom and Germany were the only other countries that supplied an appreciable number of immigrant professionals to the United States during this period, but immigration from these two countries combined still fell short of the Canadian total.

TABLE 12 – Number and per cent of the Canadian-born Immigrant Workers Admitted to the U.S.A. Between July 1, 1950 and June 30, 1955, by Occupation Group, with Comparative Occupation Data for the Canadian Labour Force at the 1951 Census

Occupation Group	Canadian Labour Force (1951 Census)		Canadian-born Immigrant Workers to U.S., July 1, 1950 – June 30, 1955 ¹	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
All occupations	5,221,998 ²	100.0	58,224 ³	100.0
Professional, technical and kindred workers..	393,035	7.5	14,129	24.3
Farmers and farm managers	549,228	10.5	1,322	2.3
Managers and proprietors, exc. farm	443,951	8.5	3,469	5.9
Clerical, sales and kindred workers	914,700	17.5	16,750	28.8
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	827,863	15.9	7,811	13.4
Operatives and kindred workers	862,352	16.5	6,788	11.7
Private household workers	79,645	1.5	2,132	3.7
Service workers, except private household	333,543	6.4	2,886	4.9
Farm labourers and foremen	267,949	5.1	258	0.4
Labourers, except farm and mine	549,732	10.5	2,679	4.6

¹Source: United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice.

²Does not include occupation "Not stated".

³Excludes housewives, children, students and others who had no occupation in the Canadian labour force at the time of emigration.

Note: The 1951 Census statistics on occupations are here re-arranged according to the U.S. Immigration Service Classification of Occupations.

This above table appears as Table 13 in "The Canadian-Born in the United States", Reference Paper No. 71, 1956, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 13 – Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers Admitted to the United States as Immigrants,
by Country of Last Permanent Residence, Fiscal Years 1953-1956

Country	1953		1954		1955		1956		Total 1953-56	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
ALL COUNTRIES.....	12, 783	100.0	13, 817	100.0	14, 109	100.0	18, 995	100.0	59, 704	100.0
Europe	5, 485	42.9	6, 103	44.2	6, 088	43.2	8, 020	42.2	25, 696	43.0
Austria	159	1.2	195	1.4	172	1.2	222	1.2	748	1.3
France	368	2.9	354	2.6	357	2.5	449	2.4	1, 528	2.6
Germany	1, 433	11.2	1, 806	13.1	1, 523	10.8	2, 128	11.2	6, 890	11.5
Greece	38	0.3	84	0.6	180	1.3	301	1.6	603	1.0
Ireland	304	2.4	289	2.1	361	2.6	421	2.2	1, 375	2.3
Italy	224	1.7	387	2.8	527	3.7	599	3.2	1, 737	2.9
Netherlands	192	1.5	270	1.9	287	2.0	411	2.2	1, 160	1.9
Norway	176	1.4	197	1.4	204	1.5	234	1.2	811	1.4
Sweden	227	1.8	258	1.9	259	1.8	401	2.1	1, 145	1.9
Switzerland	354	2.8	318	2.3	343	2.4	427	2.2	1, 442	2.4
United Kingdom	1, 624	12.7	1, 528	11.1	1, 430	10.1	1, 824	9.6	6, 406	10.7
Other	386	3.0	417	3.0	445	3.2	603	3.1	1, 851	3.1
Canada	3, 819	29.8	3, 491	25.3	3, 632	25.8	4, 991	26.3	15, 933	26.7
Mexico	459	3.6	569	4.1	608	4.3	788	4.1	2, 424	4.1
Cuba	273	2.1	434	3.1	668	4.7	906	4.8	2, 281	3.8
Other	2, 747	21.6	3, 220	23.3	3, 113	22.0	4, 290	22.6	13, 370	22.4

Source: United States Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, special tabulations prepared for the National Science Foundation.
The above table appears as Table 3 in Scientific Manpower Bulletin No. 8, February 1958, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C.

TABLE 14 – Engineers and Natural Scientists Admitted to the United States as Immigrants,
by Country of Last Permanent Residence, Fiscal Years 1953-1956

Country	1953		1954		1955		1956		Total 1953-56	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Engineers ¹										
ALL COUNTRIES	2, 066	100. 0	2, 304	100. 0	2, 071	100. 0	2, 804	100. 0	9, 245	100. 0
Europe	1, 056	51. 1	1, 315	57. 2	1, 001	48. 3	1, 266	45. 1	4, 638	50. 2
Austria	25	1. 2	27	1. 2	22	1. 1	26	0. 9	100	1. 1
France	44	2. 1	42	1. 8	34	1. 6	36	1. 3	156	1. 7
Germany	228	11. 0	404	17. 5	210	10. 2	253	9. 0	1, 095	11. 9
Greece	10	0. 5	23	1. 0	44	2. 1	66	2. 4	143	1. 6
Ireland	11	0. 5	15	0. 7	21	1. 0	20	0. 7	67	0. 7
Italy	8	0. 4	20	0. 9	31	1. 5	35	1. 2	94	1. 0
Netherlands	31	1. 5	59	2. 6	46	2. 2	67	2. 4	203	2. 2
Norway	51	2. 5	64	2. 8	46	2. 2	72	2. 6	233	2. 5
Sweden	66	3. 2	55	2. 4	79	3. 8	134	4. 8	334	3. 6
Switzerland	79	3. 8	85	3. 7	87	4. 2	106	3. 8	357	3. 9
United Kingdom	426	20. 7	422	18. 3	293	14. 2	332	11. 8	1, 473	15. 9
Other	77	3. 7	99	4. 3	88	4. 2	119	4. 2	383	4. 1
Canada	533	25. 8	496	21. 5	495	23. 9	795	28. 4	2, 319	25. 1
Mexico	32	1. 6	32	1. 4	31	1. 5	47	1. 7	142	1. 5
Cuba	11	0. 5	17	0. 7	28	1. 4	19	0. 7	75	0. 8
Other	434	21. 0	444	19. 2	516	24. 9	677	24. 1	2, 071	22. 4

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 14 – Engineers and Natural Scientists Admitted to the United States as Immigrants, by Country of Last Permanent Residence, Fiscal Years 1953-1956 – (Concluded)

Country	1953		1954		1955		1956		Total 1953-56	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Natural Scientists ¹										
ALL COUNTRIES	654	100.0	800	100.0	791	100.0	986	100.0	3,231	100.0
Europe	298	45.6	359	44.9	352	44.5	403	40.9	1,412	43.7
Austria	9	1.4	10	1.2	21	2.7	18	1.8	58	1.8
France	23	3.5	83	10.4	71	9.0	43	4.4	220	6.8
Germany	60	9.2	74	9.2	68	8.6	81	8.2	283	8.7
Greece	2	0.3	5	0.6	8	1.0	16	1.6	31	1.0
Ireland	7	1.1	7	0.9	5	0.6	7	0.7	26	0.8
Italy	23	3.5	28	3.5	20	2.5	35	3.6	106	3.3
Netherlands	41	6.3	32	4.0	22	2.8	36	3.7	131	4.0
Norway	10	1.5	4	0.5	13	1.6	2	0.2	29	0.9
Sweden	4	0.6	1	0.1	2	0.3	8	0.8	15	0.5
Switzerland	34	5.2	30	3.8	28	3.5	43	4.4	135	4.2
United Kingdom	69	10.6	70	8.8	75	9.5	95	9.6	309	9.6
Other	16	2.4	15	1.9	19	2.4	19	1.9	69	2.1
Canada	151	23.1	143	17.8	159	20.1	192	19.5	645	20.0
Mexico	49	7.5	55	6.9	78	9.9	84	8.5	266	8.2
Cuba	10	1.5	16	2.0	23	2.9	74	7.5	123	3.8
Other	146	22.3	227	28.4	179	22.6	233	23.6	785	24.3

¹Includes college professors and instructors in these fields.

Source: United States Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, special tabulations prepared for the National Science Foundation. The above table appears as Table C in Scientific Manpower Bulletin No. 8, February 1958, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C.

Statistics were compiled by the United States Government on the immigration of engineers and scientists from various countries, again for the years 1953-1956. These figures (please refer to Table 14) reveal that Canada supplied the largest proportion of immigrants in these two professional groups, although the United Kingdom in certain years, such as 1954, almost attained the Canadian figure in the case of engineers, 18.3 per cent for the former and 21.5 per cent for the latter.

CHAPTER III – NET IMMIGRATION

What was the Net Immigration of Professionals from 1950-1960?

In the final analysis, the most important aspect of the immigration and emigration movements of professionals is the net result as indicated by net immigration.

Ideally, net immigration is determined by deducting total emigration from total immigration but since the only comprehensive emigration data available refer to the exodus of Canadians to the United States, the term net immigration, as used in this report, refers to the more limited concept of total immigration less emigration to the United States. Other movements, which should be taken into account, are the number of Canadian professionals returning home after having emigrated from Canada, as well as the number of professionals leaving Canada to return to their country of origin or elsewhere after having landed as immigrants in Canada. There are a few statistics available on these movements as well as the flow of Canadian emigration to the United Kingdom but the data are not adequate to incorporate in the subsequent tables.

The total number of Canadians who returned to Canada during the years 1947-1959 after having resided in the United States were as follows: 1947, 8,970; 1948, 5,678; 1949, 4,050; 1950, 3,518; 1951, 3,635; 1952, 4,707; 1953, 5,606; 1954, 4,516; 1955, 3,942; 1956, 4,740; 1957, 5,426; 1958, 5,297 and 1959, 5,243¹. The number of United States citizens returning to the United States from Canada after having landed as immigrants in this country during the period 1945 to 1955 were as follows: 1945, 5,138; 1946, 6,769; 1947, 5,003; 1948, 4,946; 1949, 5,987; 1950, 3,859; 1951, 4,303; 1952, 4,012; 1953, 2,846; 1954, 2,091 and 1955, 2,263¹. It is certain that in the case of both statistical series, a number of professionals were involved although it is not possible to determine how many.

Some idea of the loss of professionals to the United Kingdom is revealed in United Kingdom Board of Trade figures which give the number of Canadian citizens combined with United Kingdom citizens returning home after a residence period of more than one year in Canada and who travelled by sea. The figures show that for professional and managerial occupations combined the numbers were as follows: 1951, 506; 1952, 782; 1953, 628; 1954, 880; 1955, 1,004; 1956, 1,020; 1957, 918; 1958, 1,286 and in 1959, 1,346. Details which are available for 1959, but not for the earlier years, indicate that of the 1,346 who went to the United Kingdom, only 378 were Canadian citizens, the balance holding United Kingdom passports. The figures also show that only 190 of the 1,346 were in managerial occupations, the remainder being in professional occupations,

¹Source of data – Canada Year Book. Original source – U.S. Department of Justice. The series on U.S. citizens returning to the United States from Canada was discontinued in 1955.

among which were 288 nurses, 272 teachers, 154 medical doctors, dentists and medical auxiliaries, and 132 engineers. The balance were scattered over a wide range of professional occupations¹.

Net immigration into Canada for a number of professional occupations for the period 1950-1960 appears in Table 15. The table shows that 1950 was the only year in the period covered in which net immigration was negative, that is, that we lost more professionals than we gained. The year of highest net immigration was 1957, when the figure reached 10,432. It also happens that 1957 was the highest year for both immigration and emigration of the eleven-year period studied.

Looking at the net immigration of individual professions for the 1950-1960 period as a whole, it is seen that only one professional group, nurses, actually showed a net loss although the net immigration of dentists was fairly small and stood at 192. In the case of dentists the small net immigration was explained by the fact that both the immigration and emigration movements were relatively insignificant, actually the smallest of any professional field. The case of nurses is quite different since very large movements were involved in both instances. Immigration of professional nurses, during the eleven-year period 1950-60, was the second largest (12,616 see Table 1) after the engineers (16,107 see Table 1) while the exodus of nurses from Canada to the United States was by far the largest movement of any professional group during the period, namely 12,834.

With specific reference to net immigration, three groups stood far above the rest and together contributed about 47 per cent of the total net immigration of professionals for the period: these were engineers with 6,984, and draughtsmen and designers, and teachers and professors with 6,510 and 6,359 respectively.

In order to work up the net immigration figures appearing in Table 15, the immigration data from Table 1 had to be matched against emigration figures appearing in Table 10. When comparing immigration and emigration of professionals as a whole for the same year, it became apparent that during the years 1946-1960 the tendency was for emigration to move in the same direction as immigration for the same years, i.e. it would rise if immigration increased or decline if immigration went down as compared with the previous year. There were exceptions, however. For instance, in 1953, emigration went down, although immigration had risen compared with 1952. In 1949, 1955 and 1959 the opposite situation prevailed whereby a decline in immigration was accompanied by an increase in emigration compared with the previous year. One possible explanation of the tendency for emigration and immigration to move together is the fact that they are both influenced by the same economic factors and by the inter-dependence

¹Data from the United Kingdom Board of Trade.

TABLE 15 — Net Immigration¹ of Professionals into Canada, 1950–1960

OCCUPATION	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1950–1960
Accountants and auditors	74	60	89	193	220	88	173	474	85	14	39	1,431
Architects	21	67	131	144	124	88	169	335	84	78	45	1,286
Chemists	-9	61	133	204	169	71	134	286	74	105	50	1,278
Dentists	-23	-	12	41	19	13	21	46	7	40	16	192
Draughtsmen and designers	117	373	672	717	651	442	841	2,055	321	67	254	6,510
Engineers	95	437	844	1,538	1,193	700	732	1,838	290	-527	156	6,984
Laboratory technicians and assistants	-67	-8	96	82	52	-17	99	456	34	-94	-141	492
Graduate nurses.....	-550	-211	-10	630	518	-	-140	176	-231	-224	-130	-172
Physicians and surgeons.....	-192	-7	107	297	176	206	319	370	215	210	÷179	1,880
Teachers and professors	-132	180	463	418	646	549	559	1,296	794	758	828	6,359
Other professional workers	151	725	1,345	1,680	1,694	1,408	1,781	3,100	1,666	1,422	1,130	16,102
TOTAL	-515	1,677	3,882	5,944	5,462	3,548	4,688	10,432	3,339	1,849	2,036	42,342
Percentage Emigration to Immigration.....	-	58.1	45.0	32.8	34.6	50.4	49.8	35.0	55.8	73.5	72.6	49.5

¹ Total immigration into Canada less emigration to the United States.

and parallelism of the United States and Canadian economies. As a result, boom years which constitute good years for immigration into the two countries correspond, as do their recession years in which one would expect immigration to decline.

What has been the Ratio of Emigration to Immigration in Canada?

One interesting indicator of the relative importance of emigration as compared with immigration is obtained when we work out the proportion of emigration to immigration for each year and for the period as a whole. These proportions are shown in the last line of Table 15. Except for 1950 when emigration exceeded immigration, the year 1959 showed the greatest loss in the sense that emigration of professionals amounted to 73.5 per cent of the total immigration of professionals. The year 1960 was a close second with 72.6 per cent. On the other hand, the years 1953, 1954 and 1957 recorded the lowest proportional losses, 32.8, 34.6 and 35.0 per cent respectively. Looking at the eleven years as a whole, emigration amounted to 49.5 per cent of immigration for the period.

How does Immigration from United States Compare with Emigration of Canadians to the United States?

The loss of Canadian professionals to the United States is, to some extent, offset by the immigration of a number of professionals who are United States citizens. Comparisons of these movements are made in Tables 16 and 17.

The figures for professionals, as a whole, are shown in Table 16. Column 1 of the table shows that immigration of United States citizens has increased markedly since the latter 1940's. The figures, which go back to 1946, reveal that the year 1960 had the highest number of United States immigrant professionals followed by 1959 and 1952. However, emigration of Canadian professionals shown in the second column of the table also reflects a considerable increase. The figures reveal that the year 1957 recorded the greatest number of Canadian professional emigrants followed by 1960 and 1959. These three same years in identical order also had the highest net loss or net emigration of Canadian professionals.

There is a special factor deserving mention, which operates to increase the immigration of United States professionals into Canada but, unfortunately, it cannot be measured. Because of the fact that so many firms and establishments operating in Canada are subsidiaries of United States parent companies, traditionally there has been a considerable inflow of United States immigrants who indicated their intended occupations as management and administrative rather than professional. In fact, for some years now, immigration from the United States in this occupational category has exceeded the number coming from any other country including the United Kingdom. For example, from 1953 to 1960, 5,013 persons from the United States indicated manager as their intended occupation as

compared with 3,412 who immigrated from the United Kingdom during the same period. Although there is no way of determining how many of these immigrants from the United States have been professionally trained, it is felt that a good proportion of them have received professional training in such fields as engineering, commerce, etc.

TABLE 16 – Net Emigration of Canadian Professionals to the United States 1946-1960

	Immigration of U.S. Professionals Into Canada	Emigration of Canadian Professionals to U.S.	Net Emigration
1946	500	2,127 ¹	1,627
1947	537	2,577 ¹	2,040
1948	383	2,861 ¹	2,478
1949	477	2,883 ¹	2,406
1950	467	2,143	1,676
1951	611	2,324	1,713
1952	1,381	3,172	1,791
1953	1,181	2,901	1,720
1954	1,081	2,888	1,807
1955	1,122	3,611	2,489
1956	1,021	4,655	3,634
1957	1,154	5,608	4,454
1958	1,276	4,214	2,938
1959	1,445	5,108	3,663
1960	1,628	5,400	3,772

¹Data on emigration to the United States are not available for calendar years before 1950; the figures shown for 1946-1949 represent averages for two United States fiscal years overlapping each calendar year.

In Table 17 the same two movements; immigration of United States professionals into Canada and emigration of Canadian professionals to the United States are shown for a number of professional groups, for the years 1953-1960. The table reveals that in only one occupational group, dentists in 1959, does the immigration of United States professionals exceed the emigration of Canadians to that country. However, the residual group, indicated as "other professionals" in the Table, does show an excess of United States immigration over Canadian emigration for several years and in the total for the period. Even though there is no way of statistically determining them, it may be assumed that in this residual group there are a number of professions in which United States immigrants would exceed Canadian emigrants because of the need in Canada for these types of professionals, and the lack of educational facilities in this country for training persons in these particular professional skills.

Looking at the 1953-1960 period as a whole, the data show that graduate nurses recorded the greatest net loss to the United States, followed by engineers. When the immigration of United States professionals is

TABLE 17 - Immigration of United States Professionals into Canada Compared with Emigration of Canadian Professionals to the United States 1953-1960

OCCUPATION	1953			1954			1955			1956			1957			1958			1959			1960			1953-1960		
	Imm.	Emig.	Net	Imm.	Emig.	Net	Imm.	Emig.	Net	Imm.	Emig.	Net	Imm.	Emig.	Net	Imm.	Emig.	Net	Imm.	Emig.	Net	Imm.	Emig.	Net	Imm.	Emig.	Net
Accountants and auditors	51	215	164	45	165	120	56	211	155	49	265	216	41	288	247	66	218	152	43	243	200	41	322	281	392	1,927	1,535
Architects	4	18	14	8	17	9	6	25	19	11	42	31	9	47	38	6	44	38	7	29	22	7	33	26	58	255	197
Chemists	22	91	69	25	90	65	19	98	79	15	129	114	22	199	177	13	111	98	18	75	57	9	107	98	143	900	757
Dentists	2	3	1	3	8	5	8	12	4	3	10	7	2	13	11	7	11	4	12	8	+4	10	13	3	47	78	31
Draughtmen and designers	31	108	77	26	108	82	28	179	151	29	412	383	35	348	313	32	217	185	32	311	279	46	226	180	259	1,909	1,650
Engineers	180	519	339	130	494	364	168	615	447	162	953	791	142	1,264	1,122	146	720	574	165	1,310	1,145	144	881	737	1,237	6,756	5,519
Laboratory technicians and assistants	24	200	176	21	245	224	26	267	241	18	294	276	27	386	359	26	310	284	31	404	373	35	504	469	208	2,610	2,402
Graduate nurses	98	951	853	83	940	857	71	1,227	1,156	61	1,388	1,327	58	1,553	1,495	105	1,376	1,271	97	1,297	1,200	119	1,420	1,301	692	10,152	9,460
Physicians and surgeons	55	105	50	39	135	96	33	127	94	29	96	67	46	265	219	52	179	127	66	229	163	84	262	178	404	1,398	954
Teachers and professors	129	338	209	142	350	208	129	394	265	124	469	345	171	542	371	202	506	304	298	489	191	390	516	126	1,585	3,604	2,019
Other professional workers	585	353	+232	559	336	+223	578	456	+122	520	597	77	601	703	102	621	522	+99	676	713	37	743	1,116	373	4,883	4,796	+87
TOTAL	1,181	2,901	1,720	1,081	2,888	1,807	1,122	3,611	2,489	1,021	4,655	3,634	1,154	5,608	4,454	1,276	4,214	2,938	1,445	5,108	3,663	1,628	5,400	3,772	9,908	34,385	24,477

Source: Immigration figures from Department of Citizenship and Immigration; Emigration data from United States Department of Justice, Emigration and Naturalization Service.

N.B. All net immigration figures in the table represent net losses except those preceded by a plus (+) sign which represent net gains.

considered by itself for the seven-year period, it is apparent that teachers and professors and engineers entered in the greatest numbers, 1,585 and 1,237 respectively.

How does Immigration Compare with Graduations as a Source of Supply?

An attempt is made in Table 18 to compare total or gross and net immigration in a number of professional fields with the graduations from Canadian universities in the same fields for the years 1950-1960. A number of interesting points are brought out in the table. The data show that in many fields for several years, total immigration contributed larger numbers of professionals than did the corresponding graduations during the same years. In fact, in 1957, the immigration of professionals in total exceeded the total number of university graduations in professional fields in Canada. On the other hand, during the period under review, total immigration made the smallest contribution in comparison with graduations in terms of manpower in the year 1950, when total immigration comprised less than one tenth of the total number of graduations for that year.

As for net immigration, the table reveals that in a few instances, it supplied more or nearly as many professionals as the numbers graduated from the Canadian universities. This was the case for chemistry for all years, architecture in 1953, 1954, 1956 and 1957 and engineering in 1953 and 1957. The year 1950 was the only year in which net immigration of all professionals combined registered a negative quantity. The comparison for chemistry is, however, not entirely true because the graduation figures include honour chemistry only, whereas, many persons do in fact become chemists after majoring in chemistry in a pass or general science course.

Looking at the 11-year period as a whole, total as well as net immigration made their greatest contribution in the case of chemistry followed by architecture, education and pedagogy and engineering in that order. On the other hand, they made the smallest contribution relatively in the case of dentistry.

CHAPTER IV – EVALUATION AND OUTLOOK

To evaluate properly the contribution of immigrant professionals or the loss represented by the emigration of professionals would require statistical and other data that are simply not available. About the only thing that can be done is to assess the situation qualitatively and in very broad terms.

There is no doubt that the immigration of professionals within the last decade and a half has made a valuable contribution to the Canadian economy as a whole and to certain professions in particular. Many of these immigrants have come to this country already fully trained and, frequently, with considerable work experience behind them. In many instances, they have also brought along new ideas as well as fresh approaches to the solution of our problems. Immigration also possesses a great advantage over other sources of manpower supply inasmuch as the flow can be adjusted to changes in the labour market through government policy. University graduations, the other major source of professional manpower supply, on the other hand, is not so flexible as a source because of the time lag involved between the current need and the graduation time which may be from 4 to 5 years or more. The great influx of immigrant professionals into Canada from 1951 onwards met exactly a need for increasing the number of professionals because of economic expansion and other causes. It should also be noted that the growing demand for professionals at that time more or less coincided with the decline in Canada of university graduations. This decline was attributable to two causes: the virtual disappearance of the veteran graduate from the academic scene; and a diminished college-age population, during these years, that had originated from a fall in the birth rate in the 1930's.

Looking at the outflow of Canadian professionals to the United States, there is no denying that this movement constitutes a severe loss of Canadian talent and ability. The loss is accentuated by the fact that the great majority of these emigrants are Canadian trained and educated. And when comparing immigration with emigration, the point could also be made that, generally speaking, the loss of a Canadian professional is not necessarily offset by the gain of a qualified immigrant professional from Europe or elsewhere since, on the one hand, we are losing a worker who is acclimatized to this country and who is familiar with Canadian industrial techniques and ways of doing things, while on the other hand, the immigrant is not.

Outlook

The high degree of prosperity in Europe and in the United Kingdom and the relatively low level of unemployment, have made it more difficult to recruit from overseas fully-trained manpower on the professional and technical levels. Nevertheless, as a consequence of intensified efforts on the part of the Canadian Government to attract such manpower to meet

Canadian needs, the inward flow of immigrant professionals has been maintaining itself at a very high level, as indicated by the current statistics on immigration movements. It is expected, therefore that the flow of immigrant professionals will remain at about the current level within the foreseeable future.

As for emigration, assuming no radical changes in government policy on the part of either the United States or Canada that would tend to restrict the flow, we can expect emigration of professionals to the United States to continue its slightly upward trend. With immigration of professionals expected to maintain itself while emigration to the United States continues to rise, the result will be that net immigration of professional workers will probably decline as a proportion of total new supplies and show a net loss in certain professional fields. This situation has already developed in the case of engineers, draughtsmen and nurses of whom net losses were registered in 1959 and again in 1960. In the first analysis this means that relatively more professional workers will have to be trained in Canada to meet the expected requirements for this type of worker. Fortunately, because of the expanding college-age population and other reasons, it is expected that Canadian university enrolments and graduations will show notable increases during the 1960s. In fact, by 1970, enrolments and graduations will be more than double the 1960 figures.

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